The Immense Mass Convention OF THE WHIGS OF THE RIVER COUNTIES. AT ALBANY, ON TUESDAY.

Mr. Webster's Great Speech!

The great Mass Convention of the Whigs of the River Counties of this State, took place on Tuesday at Albany. The morning was very fine and the delegations came pouring in in great numbers from an early hour. The "Swallow," "New Jersey," and "Knickerbocker" brought the Clay Clubs from this city, and a large number of zealous whige of all ranks and conditions. It was originally arranged that the procession should form at 10 o'clock, but unavoidable delays occurred, and it was 1 o'clock before it reached the ground selected for the assemblage of the multitudes attracted by the great rallying cry of the whigs of the Empire State. This was a large field in the vicinity of the residence of Stephen Van Rensselear, Esmire, bounded on one side by a road leading of Troy, and skirted on the South and West by tall fir-trees. About the centre of the ground, and beneath the shade of three or four aged a substantial platform had been erected, and hog-pen had been prepared for the reception of the reporters, which was speedily filled up by a miscellaneous crowd of loafers, who managed to annoy and inconvenience the "gentlemen of the presa" as efficiently as if they had been paid tor attending to that business. In this work of annoyance a very These things we mention in order to show the very unpleasant circumstances in which reporters are generally obliged to attend to their important duties on such occasions, and in the hope that in future some degree of suitable accommodation may be provided for them by those who are interested with the arrangements for the comfort of speakers and the press at public meetings in the open air.

An immense number of the fair sex were present, and amongst them we noticed quite a liberal sprinkling of beautiful faces, and plump, round forms, full of health and vigor—a refreshing sight to the eye of the wearied denizen of the deserted

We must confess, however, that the array of the whig beauty on this occasion, did not quite come up to that which we have observed at simi-lar gatherings of the unterrified democracy of this glorious State. Many of the ladies were indeed very fashionably attired, but they had not in general so much of that natural grace and fascination of the party called, par excellence, the "bone and sinew." Still, after all, the Empire State, and the good whigs of the Empire State had reason to re-joice in the threnged lists of temale loveliness and virtue which graced the gathering of the mighty hest assembled under the banner of Clay and

ing ground, and the various delegations, with their drums beating and their banners floating gently in the breeze, took up their stations, the scene was interesting and imposing in the extreme. There were probably very nearly ten thousand persons on the ground. Our artist made a beautiful sketch of the scene, which will appear in the Weekly Herald

The meeting was organized shortly after one o'clock, by the appointment of SAMUEL STEVENS,

The CHAIRMAN after soliciting the observance of order and silence, proceeded to say-No country on the face of the whole globe, except this blesse land of ours, has ever presented to the eye of man such a spectacle as we witness here to-day—the as-semblage of a free people to deliberate upon the measures which will conduce to the best interests of a free country. It is the intense excitement-the deep interest which is felt, not only by the citizens of their strength-which has gathered together the thousands which are assembled here to-day—and, fellow citizens, on an occasion like this, before such an assembly as this, congregated for such a purpose as this, I cannot better subserve the great interest of my country, than by presenting to you, one, to whose intellect—to whose patriotism—to whose untiring exercions for the public weal, every heart and every mind pays homage. (Loud cheers I beg leave then, fellow citizens, to present to you, a man who, on all occasions—at all times—in all places-in the councils of the nation, and in the walks of private life, has been the unswerving. the able, the eloquent advocate of civil liberty. culty has been devoted to those great measures upon which the continuance of this Union, the best interests of the great republic, the prosperity and happiness of this people depend. (Cheers.) Fellow-citizens—I beg leave to present to your nequaintance—to commend to your regard— Daniel Webster. (Cheers.) Not Daniel Webster of Massachusetts alone, but Daniel Webster of the United States of North America. (Great cheering, clapping of hands, and waving of Clay pocket handkerchiefs.)

Mr. WEBSTER then advanced to the front of the platform, his eye somewhat clouded, but his face less pale, and altogether looking in better health and spirits than when we last saw him at Trenton.

platform, his eye-somewhat clouded, but his face less pale, and altogether looking in better health and spirits than when we last saw him at Trenton. He spoke as follows:—

In the history of the States and of governments, as in the lives of individuals, epochs arise in which it is wise to pause—to review the past—to consider attentively the present, and to contemplate probable futurity. We are, fellow-citizens, upon the eve of a general election, full of importance and interest, involving questions which rise far above all considerations of the personal qualifications of candidates for office—questions of the greatest and nearest bearing upon past and existing interest, and likely to effect the prosperity of the country in all times to come. In my judgment, therefore, it is highly proper in such a state of things and on such an occasion, that we bring the past into our immediate presence, and consider and examine it—that we ponder assiduously on existing interest and existing duties, and that we exercise whatever of forecast or sugacity we possess, in endeavoring to discover what is or what may be yet before us. On the 3d day of March next, fifty-six years will have passed since we began our national character and existence under the present constitution of the United States. In the lapse of that period we have gone through fourteen Presidential elections, and have elected eight-and-twenty successive Congresses of the United States. Of these fourteen Presidential elections twelve have been place in pursuance of another constitutional provisions of the Constitution, and two have taken place in pursuance of another constitutional provisions of the House of Representatives, in Congress, in default of an election by the primary mode of voting as defined in the constitution. All these successive elections have been legal and regular. Every successive incumbent of the Presidential office has been acknowledged in succession to be rightfully in possession of that office. All these elections have been conducted without

colinties, speech is constructed in functions, as I have asside construction of construction without a parallel for convolution and violence, have affaired the nations of Europe, and revolutions without a parallel for convolution and violence, have ashakes the dynastics of the deep words. It is true, therefore, that during such a period there has existed on a great scele, a population of the second place, our history provession only that such are publican governments of the earther from the words. In the second place, our history provession only that such are publican governments of the earther from the function of the property of the country, and the advancement of the prosperity of the country, and the advancement of the prosperity of the country, and the advancement of the prosperity of the country, and the advancement of the prosperity of the country, and the advancement of the prosperity of the country, and the advancement of the property of the country, and the advancement of the property of the country, and the advancement of the property of the country, and the advancement of the property of the country, and the advancement of the property of the country, and the advancement of the property of the prope independent States, but it left them with a feeble connection. They were a confederacy for certain purposes and objects. They had not a government for certain objects. They had no common revenue. They had no common actionality. A man could call himself a civizen of New York—of Massachusetts, or of Georgia. But no man with any particular pride, such as we all now experience, could call himself, any where on the face of the earth an American—because there was no community—no nationality—no specific idea attached to that term, now so glorious throughout the habitable world. (Chierers.) The war left the States embarrassed with disordered trade—with a heavy debt—all the States overwhelmed with depreciated paper money—no unity of action, or of character—in short, no perfect union amongst the people of the States; and especially there existed varieties of commercial regalations in the intercourse of each State with its neighbor, and with foreign nations, that constituted not only variety, but contradiction, and all sorts of discord, as I have stated—a state of things which Mr. Madison, with his clear perception and patriotic regard for the best interests of America hesitated not to call "a wonderful anarchy of trade." Now this was the state of things in which the Constitution of the United States was conceived by the wise men of that day. They set about the accomplishment of that great purpose—no easy one certainly—the formation of a new bond of union between thirteen independent sovering states—each jealous of liberty—each jealous of its own rights—each estimating highly its own peculiar and local advantages. But wisdom and patrictism and an earnest devotion to the interests of the Mohele operated every where, and that work of almost supreme importance was at length accomplished. Now, geatlemen, to look a little more particularly into this matter—to require something more definitely for the objects for which the Constitution was formed. Its one great object was to make the people. That the government over them was to

people, established the constitution of the United States "in order to form a more perfect union"— — establish justice—to secure domestic tranquility—to provide for the common defence—to promote the general welfare, and finally to secure the slessings of liberty to them and their descendants. Now, at the head of all these objects stands out in bold and prominent relief, the great and noble one to form a more perfect union amongst the people of the States. And will take the liberty gentlemen, to refer to another passage in that same address of the Convention to the people of the States when the constitution was seat abroad for ratification. They say—in all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in view that which appeared to us the greatest interest of every true. American—the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, salety, perhaps, our national existence. Now, you will please observe gentlemen, that this language is not applicable to the powers of government. They do not say that their object is to consolidate more than the subject in the powers of government. They do not say that their object is to consolidate—not at all to insurp the local authority of the States—not at all to interfere with that which in its nature belongs to local legislation and administration—but the consolidation of which Washington and his associates apoke—is the consolidation of the Union for the just purposes of mion. It is the strengthening of the Union for those objects and their intercourse with the nations of which Washington and his associates apoke—is the consolidation of the Union itself ought to exist. I have said, and I beg lave to repeat it, because these the power of regulating continuous control of the Consultation of all just conception of the Consultation of the Union itself output to the world, and amongst themselves. It had been very imperfect, and their intercourse with the nations of the world, and amongst themselves. It had been very imperient power, the regulation of t ously answered the ends of its establishment. If there be a man in the country, a man who doubte or denies this, I have no great respect for him, and with his feelings I have no manner of sympathy. Now, gentlemen, this government was established at one of the most eventful periods in the history of the human race in modern times—just at the breaking out of that most tremendous convulsion which so long shook Europe to its foundations—in all its thrones and dynastics—the French Revolution. We had just commenced the career of administration under our great leader of revolutions broke out. It proved both a safety and a security—it proved competent to preserve a nutrality, to keep so clear trem being submerged and severwhelmed in the melettroom of a European war, and it rejentished the freaking, and by its acts gave a character and stunding to the American name. It made our flag respected by European Powers, over every son sugable by man want forth their actience are sugable by an awart forth their actience are sugable by a sugable and a sugable by a sugable by

ought to watch over this great assemblage of common sureties and interests; and that the foundation of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immovable principles of private morals, and the permanence of free government be exemplified by all in reviewing the admonition of the citizens and the respect of the world. Since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of a republican form of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps finally, staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people." And in this sentiment of Washington, I concur with all my heart. I believe that we have in our hands this piedge, and that the triends of liberty throughout the world are looking anxiously to see if we can preserve this great mode of government, and hold it up for the imitation of mankind. Gentlemen, this was the scene in which our government commenced—these the scenes in which it began—scenes that are in my judgement worthy of Americans—worthy of liberty—worthy of everlasting renown.

I feel the gales upon me blow,

But now, gentlemen, that we have turned back to contemplate the great first assemblage of the chief megistrate and registators under the Constitution, the inquiry is, what system of administration did they adopt? What measures appear consistent with the Constitution? and here! wish to put a question at once, without further pre-liminarias er remarks, and I will put it not only to the white a season bled here, but to any who may be present which the government of that day set out with, and determined to carry out, and dis so in the hope of benefiting the people, are those which they are recommending to-day? (Cries of "No, no.") Did Washington begin by denying all power of festering the labor and industry of the United States? Did he begin by denying that Congress had power over the currency, or to establish means whereby to raise a revenue for the necessary expenses of Government? or that the Congress, as far as the exiguncy of the case demands, might unertake works of improvement, absolutely necessary for the facilities of commerce? Did he, in abort, enter upon hisadaministration with the notion that, after all that had been done to make a united people, there still remained a power of biste in terpretation by which any one vista angul net experience of the different States. It would have united into a did the different States. It would have united into a did the different States. It would have united into additionable of the general government, about which there is not much dispute. To make were some trusts and duties conveyed to the general government, about which there is not much dispute. To make were and peace; to negociate treaties.—These are very definity; not being lable to great differences of opinion or mistakes. Then comes the other and more important power—the power of regulating trade and commerce. What does that mean? On this part of the constitution there has spring up in . ne day a great diversity of opinion. It is certain that when the constitution of the grown of the proper of the long of the tions the names or Fickering, and Summer, and Lewmore, it was from the boson or that city that this petition emanated; and it was from the shipwrights of that city praying Congress, by an Act of Navigation, to protect them in their employment against loreign competition. Here is the minute of it: "A petition of shipwrights of the condition of their desires. A petition of shipwrights of the condition of their feel that the ship of the condition of their feel to such measures of a general regulation of trade and proper navigation act, as may tend to rehave the distresses they are made and proper navigation act, as may tend to rehave the distresses of petitioners, and in common with those of their feelow citizens throughout the United States." (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, where did the next petition on this subject come from? What people, or city or community? Whose inhabitants follows this up—this petition—and urged a similar application on the Congress? It was the mechanics and manufacturers of that city, now the great commercial emporium of the whole western continent, the city of New York; and see gentlemen in what manuar they present themselves, to what they call, and publicly call, the new government, from the knowledge of the fact that on their new government are bestowed those powers of protection of mechanical labors whose exercise they implore. A petition of manufacturers and mechanics of the city of New York, whose names are thereunts subscribed, was printed and read setting forth that in the present deplorable state of trade and manufactures, they look with confidence to the operations of the new government for the restoration of both—subjoining a list of such articles as can be manufactured in the city of New York, and hundly claim the attention of the new lock of the city of New York, whose names are theretured? Did Congress deny the perfect of their fellow citizens. Lamentable, in my judgment, is this great departure—in this free land and enlightened age every one is to see to their own interests of c

C., said too, that by protection he did not know but that some day they sugait raise good cotton. Now gentlement, continued to prevent as given mede of carrying on the business of the country. This, then, gentlemen, as its hattory with regard to protection, from these historical truths, recognized by our Congress. Use messages of our Presidents—the acts of Congress itself-beginning with the very first set down to the protection, from these historical truths, recognized by our Congress. The messages of our Presidents and the president of the Congress has any power over the public truck. Whathington and Salmond did not think so I out know duties that the Congress has any power over the public truck. Whathington and Salmond did not think so I out know that so the constitution is the constitution of the constitution of

invertant the first step of a new administration—if we ever get one-should be the correction of his mistake, and the adoption of the policy to take care of currelves, and not abandon our own interests ent of good will to a foreign competitor. Now, gentlemen, having detained you so long upon the history of the government to show that protection has been one of its great objects, I must pass hastily over the remaining subjects of remark. Mr. W. here went on to argue at some length that protection to the manufacturer was one of the most efficient means of protecting the labor of the agriculturist, to whose honorable position in this land, as contrasted with the pauper inhorers of Europe, he made an appropriate reference. In order to sustain this argument, he exhibited the results of statistical inquiries—conducted by himself and a distinguished relation, to the quantity of the domestic raw material consumed by Massachusetts. The great object he contended was to create a home markel for the agricultural products of the country—that was best done by increasing the menofacturing population through the protection of manufacturing industry. The ports of England were closed against our bread-study and whose repeal or modification bits took annually seven millions of collers worth of wheat, most of it from the State of New York—she took, paid for, and consumed four millions of coal from Pennsylvania—three millions worth of wool, and he hoped the farmers of Dutchess county would remember that before next November—(A laugh) Let them find out what had raised the price of wool—let them get that sale for it if they could by this "incidental and judicious tariff"—(Laughter). Of leather and hides, Massachusetta commonly took, paid for, and consumed \$750,000—three millions worth of bred and pork, chiefly from Ohio—one million of butter and hides, Massachusetta commonly took, paid for, and consumed \$750,000—three millions worth of been and pork, chiefly from Ohio—one million of butter and hides, Massachusetta commonly took, paid

The Hon. M. BERRIEN then addressed the mu

utude in a short and animated speech. Joe Hoxie-the regenerated Apollo of the party, next sang a song, which was loudly applauded.

The Hon. Mr. George also made a short speech.

But it was evident that all interest had ceased when Webster finished his long speech of two hours and a quarter.

During the delivery of Mr. Webster's speech the crowd was addressed at different parts on the out-skirts of the assemblage, by Greeley, the "Pough-keepsie Blacksmith," and other itinerant orators. These little independent spouters had evidently the most fun and enthusiasm, for shout, yells, screams. cheers, laughter and bacchanalian outcrys were constantly bursting from their hearers to the evident discomiture of the "god-like" Dan.
Altegether the affair did not by any means

come up to our expectations. The whig party will, of course, say that there was at least fifty thousand people there. But our estimate of ten thousand is rather overthan under the mark. We were also disappointed in seeing so few com paratively of the most influential of the leading men in the whig ranks in this State present on the occasion. Still it was a very important popular gathering, and from the display of feeling and enthusiasm, it is very evident that the whigs are prepared to make a desperate fight in the "Empire

We have great pleasure in expressing our grateful acknowledgments to Captain McLean, of the "Swallow," for his kind and polite attention in affording us the best possible accommodation for writing out our notes on board his elegant boat.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We are indebted to a friend for a Sandwich island paper of March 2d, called "The Friend of Temperance." A considerable portion of it is occupied with President Tyler's message delivered at the opening of the session of Congress in December last, which the editor says he publishes at the request of several gentlemen for the pertusi of numerous American readers, and he hopes some of the readers will cust in their mite to defray the expenses of publication.

There is a communication in the paper, headed, "Wonderful Phenomenon," which states that on the morning of the 13th of February, a report was in circulation through the town of Honelaulu, that an immense body of water had burst through the surface of Fort Hill, and spread itself out upon the summit in the form of a like. It was stated that the water around the borders of the said like was cold, but that in the centre it was hot, and that its depth was eight fathoms. The excited natives were soon flocking in crowds to the scene of wonder. It was judged that not less than 1500 made the pigrimage in the course of the forenoon, many of whom brought away calabashes tull of water. Some of the curious procured from them small phials or bottles filled with the precious element.

Many speculations were egittated to ascertain the origin

calabashes full of water. Some of the curious procured from them small phials or bottles filled with the precious element.

Many speculations were egitated to ascertain the origin of this unlooked for phenomenon. Some thought the sea had suddenly forced a passage through what was once an active volcano, and that henceforth the old cruter was to send forth water instead of fire. Others again believed that water had been gradually sectumulating in the fissures and cavities of the mountain during the last twenty years, and had at length united in one vast body; but no one could certainly tell; conjecture was rife.

At length, in the alternoon, several gentlemen, in whose judgment the utmost conneduce could be reposed, mounted horse and proceeded to the place, determined to examine with their own senses this new "lion," whose sudden appearance had disturbed in so remarkable a degree the tranquility of the town. They went prepared to take amine with their own senses this new "lion," whose sudden appearance had disturbed in so remarkable a degree the tranquility of the town. They went prepared to take amine with their own senses this new "loon," whose sudden appearance had disturbed in so remarkable a degree the tranquility of the town. They went prepared to take two sould not to their lead was immediately cast, which found bottom at the supprising depth of six mchest. The water was so muddy that it was not thought advisable to make use of the thermometer. It was now rectilected that a great deal of rain had recently fallen, and here the marvel ended.

The chitor of the "Friend" adds that the deep senaction which pervaled the community arose from the circumstance that a native woman, having been troubled in her sleep for many nights in succassion, at length seneunced that a founts in was about to break forth on Fort, alias Ponch Bowl, till. To test the truth of her dream, the sacended the hill, when lo 's fountain was to be seen.—

The report spread like an electric shock smong the natives, and some of the foreignes,

ALARMING FIRE AT APALACHICOLA.—Our citizens ALARBUNG FIRE AT APALACHICOLA.—Our citizens were aroused about half-past three this morning with the thrilling cry of fire! The two buildings owned by R. J. Moses, the one occupied by F. Laprade, and the other by Mr. Colman, tailor, were both burst down; also, the snall house adjoining, lately occupied by Jos. Schrodt. The flames spread with equal rapidity on the west side, and commannicated with the two houses owned, we believe, by the Land Company—one lately occupied by Wm. C. Lawrence, and the other formerly known as Whittle's house. The kitchens of the house of fit W. Brooks, an 1 of the houses occupied by Henry Hodges and Z. W. McKnew, also took fire; but by the great exertions of some of our, citizens, together with the assistance of a few active men from the steamers Florence and Syren, who are ever ready on such occasions, they were pulled down, and the main buildings saved. It. W. Brooks' house was in great danger for sometime, as the heat was so intense that it was impossible for any one to stand between it and the kitchen long enough to throw water. The house occupied by James F. Farrior was also a little scorched, but by perseverance it was saved from the devouring element. Fortunately it was very calm at the time, or there is no telling where it would have stopped.—Apalachicola Ade. Aug. 19.

Emigration to Canada.—Number of emigrants

To the same period last year, 601 Decrease in 1844. 307 1,626

Missouri Election.—We are yet without returns from a good many counties in this State, and as we have stated the general result, we shall await the official returns. It is quite certain, that Leonard H. Sime is the leading man on the softior independent ticket for Congress, and becomes, as the locofocos term it, the "accidental" member of that body, Mr. Parsons, a condidate on the hard ticket, having died toe late to put forth a successor with any chance of success.—St. Leuis Republican.

POLITICS IN TEXAS.—The election for President of Texas takes place on the first Monday in September; Burleson and Jones are the candidates; the first is in favor of annexation, the latter against it. Jones is supported by the influence of Houston, now President, but it is believed the popularity of Burleson will elect him. Jones is openly in layor of an alliance with England, and the establishment of a policy unfavorable to the United States.

Carrier Piorons.—We are informed that a carrier pigeon was shot this morning flying across the back hay over the marshes, and that much regret was manifested by the sperisman, on finding it was not the common wild pigeon for which it was taken. As it may he a matter of curiosity, or interest to the owner of the bird to know his course and the time when shot, the flight was due north, and the time when killed seven o'clock. The color of the carrier was brick red, and dingy white or light slate. It had a leathern strap round the left leg, without anything eise attached.—Beston Transcript, Jugust 27.